# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:525
ANSWERED ON:22.11.2000
UNIVERSAL IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME
T.T.V. DHINAKARAN

**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

(a) the diseases for the eradication of which the Universal Immunisation Programme had been launched originally;

(b) the details of the success of the programme;

(c) the number of targeted diseases are yet to be eradicated;

(d) the steps taken to eradicate them by the Government; and

(e) the reasons for the non-inclusion of Hepatitis-B Vaccine in the Universal Immunisation Programme?

## Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a) The Universal Immunization Programme was launched in 1985 and implemented in a phased manner to cover all districts by 1989-1990 with the goal to control and eliminate the six vaccine preventable diseases namely Diphtheria, measles, childhood Tuberculosis, whooping cough, Neonatal Tetanus and Polio.

(b) There has been decline of 74% in respect of Diphtheria, 75% in respect of whooping cough, 64% in Neonatal Tetanus, 80% in polio and 76% of measles cases between 1998 and 1999.

(c)&(d)From 1995 supplementary immunization activities have been launched to eradicate polio.

(e) Hepatitis B has not yet been included in the Universal Immunization Programme due to its high cost and also because it was not considered advisable to introduce another major vaccination programme on a universal basis before improving routine immunization uniformly through-out the country.